

between a bird and a reptile"—W. Cuvier places the bats among the Carnaria, the third order of *Mammalia*.

Of *flying reptiles* (sherets hangof) we have mentioned 1. ארבה (arbeh) rendered by the Anglican version, locust; 2. סלעם (solngam) bald locust; 3. חרגול (chargole) beetle; 4. חגב (chagab) grasshopper. This first is translated *locust*, but the other three are left untranslated by the Spanish Jewish Translators, Casiodoro de Reyna, most of the German translators and Mendelssohn. They are rendered by Buxtorf, respectively, locusta; species attelabum; cantharus; and locusta; by Furst, locusta; species locustæ a voracitate nominatæ; genus locustæ, a saliendo, &c.; locusta gregaria. According to Kimchi, 1. locust; 2, one of the species of locusts, the רשון rashon (bald locust) of our sages [see Chol. fol. 65 a, and Vayikra Rabba, scc. 14] it has a bald forehead, no tail, but elongated head. 3. Species of locust; 4, the same. Parkhurst thus renders them, with the following remarks: 1, a locust; some place the word under this root, (arab) to lie in wait, because these insects suddenly and unexpectedly come forth upon countries as from *lurking* places plundering and destroying, &c., 2. from *salang* to cut, &c., a kind of locust, probably so called from its rugged craggy form as represented in Scheuchzer's *Physica Sacra* tab. ccl, fig. 1 which see, &c., 3. a kind of locust; it appears to be derived from *charag*, to shake, and *regel*, the foot, and so to denote the nimbleness of its motions. Thus, in English we call an animal of the locust kind, a grasshopper, the French name of which is likewise *sauterelle* from the V. *sauter* to leap. 4. * * I should rather think that *chagab* denotes the cucullated species of locust, so denominated by naturalists from the *cucullus*, cowl or hood with which they are naturally furnished, and which serves to distinguish them from the other birds, &c." P. The Arabs eat them in a fried state with salt and butter; and the writer of this has seen several Jews from Barbary eat the locust with much apparent gusto in the city of London, evidently considering it a great luxury, and themselves, much favored in being able to procure these native delicacies where the public taste has not yet called for them, though it requires, in abundance, creatures of most loathsome appearance and character, which it cannot, in justice, be said, the locusts present, The locusts are classed by Cuvier among the Insecta, 2nd family of the Orthoptera, viz: the Saltatoria.

With respect to *reptiles*, it will be seen from an examination of the word שרץ (sherets) on page 52, to which the reader is referred, that in Hebrew this word has a much wider acceptation than in English, and includes things moving swiftly in the waters, as *swimming* fishes, or on the earth, as weazels, mice, &c. This premised, the scriptural classification will be better appreciated.

1. חולר (choled) weasel v. 29, T. O., חולדא (choolda,) S. J. T., comadreja, (mustela vulgaris, Linn.) G. T. and M., wiesel; B., mustela; F., talpa, called so in the Talmud, because of its digging or scooping; we find "the Eternal hollowed for them (machlid) the earth."—F. K. mustela, "The weasel is called in Hebrew *choled*, of *cheled* time, not because it liveth long as *oleaster*, but because it soon waxeth old and so giveth way to time."—Crit. Sac. "It seems to have its Hebrew name from its *insidious creeping* manner."—P. "Order Carnaria (being very sanguinary, and living almost entirely upon flesh.) The true weasels are the most sanguinary of any"—Cuv.

2. עכבר (ngachbar) mouse; T. O., עכברה (ngachbera) S. J. T., raton; G. T. and M., maus; B. and F., mus. "Harmer shows that in latter days mice have been sometimes most destructive, to Palestine in particular"—P. Order Rodentia, Cuv.